which was done. Continuing Mr. Irish procession which had in it tens of thou-

"And now Mr. Bryan is going up and down this country telling the laboring men | procession a larger number of well-dressed. protect the rights of property as the habeas corpus protects the right of persons, is a in any other nation on earth [Tremendous device of the evil-minded to deprive a poor | applause and cheering |- scarce a man in it man of the right of trial by jury, and a clad less comfortably than I am at this moment-and when the procesmade by a public man in the United States, whether he was running for President or whether he was running for constable in a | ing men-violated the day's understanding back township. [Applause.]

AN ASSAULT. a moment, what that assault means. Un- | rights they were, how they were being | der our system of government, projected wronged-painted a future full of gloom beyond the federal Constitution to the and darkness and despair, told them state constitutions, we have the system of amongst other things that they were paythree co-ordinate branches of the govern- ing too much for their bread. Two days ment-the executive, the legislative and the later he came down here somewheres in a judicial. Whenever encroachments are farming community, and with farmers, the made upon the independence of the judiciary, then the independence and the power and authority of one co-ordinate branch of your government is undermined

and finally to be destroyed. "What next does Mr. Bryan propose? For other things told them they were not getmany years the Socialist organizations of | ting a high enough price for their wheat. the United States wrought with the Populist party to get it to put into its platform direct legislation in the form of what the Socialists call the initiative and the referendum, the initiative meaning the passing the farmer can get a higher price for wheat of laws directly in the ballot boxthe correction of laws directly in the ballot box-and the referendum meaning the transfer of the veto power from the execu- Adams and Jefferson and Jackson tive to the ballot box. Finally they suc- and ceeded in getting the Populists to adopt direct legislation and the convention at laboring man by telling him that he is Kansas City, running in a jocund humor paying too much for his bread and doing to the adoption of every fad and every crankism and every fanaticism that prom- his wheat. Then a few days later he went ised to win a vote or a fraction of a vote, hastened to adopt direct legislation as a principle of Bryan Democracy.

DIRECT LEGISLATION. "Now what does direct legislation mean? Direct legislation means the abolition of representative government and our entire scheme founded in the Federal Constitution directly and immediately destroyed wellestablished popular institutions. It may have destroyed ephemeral popular institutions that were not yet planted in the habits of the people, but it never yet de-stroyed well-established popular institutions immediately, but it always came after they had been destroyed by the schemes of demagogues and intriguers. The Roman commonwealth, founded upon popular institutions, was prepared for the coming of Caesar for more than a century by the Roman demagogues through flattery of the people. Mr. Bryan now advocates government ownership of all the instruments of merce and the Roman commonwealth in its day flattered the people and practically did control by ownership the instruments of commerce and production and that system finally resulted in the necessaries and the means of life being gathered by the government in vast magazines in the City of Rome and the people all coming there to be fed 'out of a spoon' by the government, and in that way the institutions of he Roman commonwealth fell into disorder, confusion and corruption, and the way was made open and plain for Caesar. Whenever by these experiments the destruction of well-ordered popular government is brought about, there follew the chaos and confusion and disorder which are sure to come.

INVASION OF RIGHTS. "The people, enduring the invasion of their rights of person and property in that condition of disorder in which the courts have no authority to protect person and property, in which the arm of the executive has been paralyzed, in which their right to representation by the majority in representative institutions has been taken away, finally, growing tired of the invasion consequent upon disorder, all turn their faces toward the horizon where arises the shadow of the 'man on horseback,' and then empire comes because, in the confusion and disorder, the people are ready to keen enough and an arm strong enough to bring order out of disorder and system cut of chaos, and if I were a professor-had no connection with politics-but were teaching a class of my students the history of the world, and I were asked by them what is the first step towards the destruction of established popular institutions by empire I would answer: 'Study the policles of Mr. Bryan, and in them, boys, you will find the first step laid out.' [Applause.] "Now, Mr. Bryan goes up and down the country talking to the laboring people. It is an odd peculiarity of that voluble, volatile, versatile, inexperienced young gentleman from Nebraska that in all his public career he has never yet been known to utter one word that was lighted with hope, one word of cheer, one word of encouragent, to his countrymen. I defy any of is followers to point to me a great, big, hearty, cheerful utterance of hope and encouragement to the manhood of America Mr. Bryan. [Great applause.] The other day he stood in the city of Chicago alongside of the Governor of New York, and there passed in review before them a

FAIR WEATHER PROMISED.

Fresh Northeasterly Winds, However, May Chill Indianians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

For Ohio-Fair on Friday; colder in southern portion. Saturday fair; fresh

northerly winds. For Illinois-Fair on Friday; colder in extreme southern portion. Saturday fair and warmer in northern and central por-

tions; fresh-northeasterly winds. For Indiana-Fair on Friday; colder in extreme southern portion. Saturday fair;

fresh northeasterly winds.

Local Observations on Thursday.

Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre. North. Cloudy. 87 80 North. Cloudy. 7 p. m. 30.23 58 Maximum temperature, 66; minimum tem-

the mean temperature and total precipita- United States once more had a credit as tion for Sept. 27:

....... 62 fean 62 parture since Sept. 1...... *137 Departure since Jan. 1...... *140 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS.

Local Forecast Official. Yesterday's Temperatures.

Stations.	Min.	Max. 7	o. m.
Atlanta, Ga	66	90	84
Bismarck, N. D	26	58	52
Buffalo, N. Y	64	70	62
Calgary, N. W. T		68	58
Chicago, Ill.	52	54	54
Cairo. Ill	68	78	68
Cheyenne, Wyo	30	42	40
Cincinnati, O	68	86	68 40 68
Concordia, Kan	48	50	48
Davenport, Ia	46	56	54
Des Moines, la	44	54	54
Galveston, Tex	80	88	82
Helena, Mont.	28	56	52
Jacksonville, Fla	64	86	76
Kansas City, Mo	46	50	50
Little Rock, Ark.,	74	92	82
Marquette, Mich	40	46	44
Memphis, Tenn	74	88	76
Nashville, Tenn	70	90	80
New Orleans, La.,	76	88	- 80
New York city	64	74	68
North Platte, Neb	44	46	44
Oklahoma, O. T	52	60	56
Omaha, Neb.	42	52	52
Pittsburg, Pa.,	68	82	70
Qu' Appelle, N. W. T	28	58	52
Rapid City, S. D	36	48	46
Salt Lake City	42	54	52
St. Louis, Mo	62	62	
St. Paul, Minn		54	52
The second secon	Committee of the last of the l		

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Mo.. 6

sands of laboring men, celebrating the day set apart and dedicated to the toilers, and there passed in review before him in that and independent laboring men than ever passed in review before the eyes of man A POLITICAL SPEECH.

and made a political speech, of course-and he told them how miserable they were, how "Consider now, in soberness of mind, for wretched they were, how deprived of their tillers of the soil, within hearing of his voice, he told them how they were being oppressed, how they were being wronged, how destruction with its black shadows lay near in front of them upon the path which they were compelled to tread, and amongst [Great outburst of applause and shouts of laughter.) It would occur to the most casual observer that inasmuch as wheat is 30 per cent. higher than it was four years ago, the price of the raw material must go forward in the bread, and how on earth without the bread-eater paying more for his bread, is what nobody can find out except Mr. Bryan. But he-this man who aspires to sit in the place of Washington and Cleveland and man is entirely capable of arousing the envy and the rage of the the same thing to the farmer by complain ing to him that he does not get enough for to St. Louis and talked to the laboring men there in the same strain, and in order to make them especially melancholy he endeavored to put them in a mind to go home and smother their babies in the cradle. [Great laughter.]

YOUNG MAN ABSALOM. "He took up the case of the young man Absalom [Renewed laughter], and he told and fastened there by the fathers is a them that the day has gone by in which scheme of government that rests upon there is any opening for the young man in representative institutions, and you destroy | this country-every door absolutely closed representative institutions and you have locked and battened, no chance at all-and destroyed and disordered our entire con- after he had painted this dark picture he stitutional scheme of government. Mr. said: 'Oh, parents of these young men Bryan talks about imperialism and he goes | what is to become of your boy; what is to around shivering by day and by night, in | be done with the young man of this counsunshine and shadow, about the approach | try?' and at the very time that he was of the empire. Why, imperialism never yet | standing there painting this picture of despair and appealing in a demagogic way to the solicitude of those parents there were entering the high schools, the seminaries, the academies, the colleges and universities of learning in the United States a larger percentage of young men and women -the sons and daughters of the peoplethan were ever seen in proportion to the population in the institutions of learning in this land or any other land under the sun. [Tremendous applause and cheering.] That is what they are doing with young menthey are sending them to the schools where their minds will be trained, and look at the output of these universities. I have watched in California the work done with our young men and our young women by that stalwart and distinguished son of Indiana, Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University [Great applause], and I have seen the intellects of the young trained there and seen them go forth from that great distitution of learning so well equipped with trained minds to grapple with the problems of their career that they were snapped up in employment, and they go with the knowledge that they carry out with them into enterprises in every country clear around the world. They are in China, they are in Korea, they are in Siberia, they are all over Asia, they are even in Africa, they are in Europe, and as a rule these young men who go forth, stalwart in the trained intellects that they carry, these young men are the sons of the plain people and the poor. And yet Mr. Bryan asks what are we going to do with the young men. [Laughter and applause.] Always mewling and moaning and lamenting and never uttering a word of hope and cheer and encouragement.

HARM TO THE PEOPLE. "Now his election this year would do more harm to the people of this country than it would have done four years ago. Four years ago the interests of the country were flat on the ground-they could not fall.' [Great laughter and applause.] welcome any one that comes with a sword To-day the interests of the country are try coming rapidly into competition with standing upright, strong and stalwart, and an assault upon them now is under conditions under which they can fall, and when they fall they will be shattered and broken. Do you tell me that it will be possible to change the monetary standard, to drive out gold and silver by a return to the issue of greenbacks, to destroy the national banking system, to interfere with the independence of the judiciary, to revoiutionize by destroying the representative nature of our institutions-do you tell me that it will be possible to take all of these policies and accomplish any of them without bringing on such a condition of panic and distress in this country as will by contrast make the panic of 1893 seem like an Indiana Indian summer zephyr compared to the Galveston storm? And it is sure to come. Mr. Bryan in his speeches and in his

Kansas City platform denounces what we have accomplished-the sound money men I conjure them to action. Don't be of this Republic-in the way of financial re- | solicitous about the political future. That form in the last four years. The old State of political future can have upon it no cloud Indiana will have her name imperishably as dark, it can be brought into temporary connected in honorable history with the genesis of the first concentrated effort to secure the reform of our complex financial system in this country. Mr. Irish then launched into a splendid of time in the future to correct whatever defense of the gold standard, of the monetary convention of Indianapolis, and paid a glowing tribute to its chairman, Mr. Hugh H. Hanna, the mention of whose name was the signal for an outburst of applause which was hearty and prolonged. He also urged the passage of legislation which will prevent the currency from becoming congested in money centers, forcing men in remote localities to pay higher rates of interest for credit. One of his most telling points was that under the gold standard the national debt is made refundable in gold bonds bearing interest at

AN INCIDENT. The speaker told of the time when he, as an employer of men and as the owner of large business interests, watched with breathless interest the slow crawling of the Nation's credit up to par, and when it reached that point he gave his workmen holiday, with wages, and told them to Following is a comparative statement of celebrate the glorious event-that the good as that of any other nation in the The General's Speech at a Dinner in world. Mr. Irish issued a challenge to Col. Bryan in the following language:

only 2 per cent., which bonds are sold at a

premium of 5 per cent. in the open market.

"Now, there are two things that I want Mr. Bryan to do, and that I challenge him to do. He goes up and down the country, quoting a part of one of Lincoln's sentences in which he affirms the high doctrine of ine to the Dominion border, and where, between ocean and ocean, is there a man, or nature has put in them in behalf of selfgovernment and the consent of the governed? Who in all this land is infidel to any declaration that Lincoln made upon that point? But Mr. Bryan, with characteristic obliquity of morality [Laughter] and intellect, quotes only a part of what Mr. Lincoln said. I want him to quote not only the context, but the text of the sentence. Mr. Lincoln said this: 'The negro is a human being. To deny to him self-government is to destroy self-government.' Now, want Mr. Bryan when he is around exhibiting the vitals of Mr. Lincoln and his opinions [Laughter], I want him to go down into Alabama, and Charleston, S. C. and quote Mr. Lincoln there. [Laughter, applause and cheers.] When asked in the Chicago University-when he was talking about the consent of the governed-how about North Carolina, in a way utterly New York and Ohio and everywhere else. and Brazil." That was not an answer to the question.

THE RACE QUESTION. "We have our race question in the Northern States, we have conflicts between

gree and manner that would not be visited upon a white man for the same offense that is true-but the question asked him that this writ of injunction, which is to | well-fed, constantly employed, well-paid | in the University of Chicago did not relate-as he well knew-to that phase of the race question at all. It related to the en joyment by the black man in the United States of his political rights, secured to him by the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, I am not here to-night statement more lacking in truth was never | sion and the marching were done | to attempt a vindication of the wisdom of that fifteenth amendment; I am not here to affirm that it was wise to give the negro "Mr. Bryan went to talk to those labora ballot, but I am here to say that the negro's ballot is entrenched in the Constitution of the United States-as deeply entrenched as my own right of franchise. [Great applause.] Mr. Bryan said to a lot of old soldiers of the civil war in Kansas the other day, 'I am glad to see you, I am glad to have you supporting me [Laughter] because you in your youth fought to give consent of the governed to the black man, and I want you now to help me to give onsent of the governed to the brown man' [Laughter], and I thought that was mockery, because in that section of the country south of Mason and Dixon's line, from which Mr. Bryan expects to receive 120 denied to the black man. Self-government according to Lincoln, whom he quotes so glibly, is destroyed in that section of the [Great aplause.] Out in Kansas someone asked him again, 'How about North Carolina?' 'Oh,' he said, 'the Republican party took the ballot away from the negro in the District of Columbia'-another evasion entirely unworthy of a man holding his position as the candidate of a party for the Congress of the United States conferred the franchise upon the people and the whole people of the District of Columbia, and then after experiment it took away the franchise from the black and white alike in the District of Columbia, and Mr. Bryan knew it perfectly well. Neither white nor black can vote in the District of Columbia. Mr. Bryan knew that. He has been a member of Congress, sat through two Applause.] I may be overestimating his aculty of observation. [Laughter.] . . .

NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM. "Mr. Bryan denounces the national bankng system and announces that his mission that he, when he gets the power, will return to an issue of greenbacks which Mr. Lincoln said he was very doubtful about whether it could be maintained with convertibility into coin in sufficient volume to tect labor from the evils of a vicious currency. Mr. Bryan is quoting Mr. Lincoln posing to do all of these things, proposing to destroy the independence of the judiciary, proposing to impair the authority of A new school has been built at the Modoc and destroy thereby the legislative branch of the government, is out asking the people who disagree with him in all of these policies yet to vote him into power because \$2,000. they agree with him on his issue that he calls imperialism.'

Mr. Irish here paid his respects to the issue of imperialism, which he clearly showed to be a device of Mr. Bryan to assist him in gaining the office of President. He declared that the Democrats of the South, from whom Mr. Bryan expects to get 120 electoral votes, are almost to a man in favor of expansion and holding the Philippines. One Democrat with whom the speaker had talked, was asked his opinion about holding the islands without the consent of the governed and replied quickly: "The Filipinos have no rights that we are bound to respect; we want to sell cotton. When asked how he could consistently support Mr. Bryan, who holds views contrary to his own, the man said that the Southern Democrats would see to it that Mr. Bryan is not allowed to do such a foolish thing as give back the Philippine Islands if he is elected President. The speaker exposed Colonel Bryan's duplicity in the matter of the ratification of the treaty of Paris. Mr. Irish devoted some time to W. R. Hearst, editor of three yellow journals-in New York, Chicago and San Francisco-and read many editorials from his pen, in which he denounced the Democratic leaders for their stupidity in talking about letting go of the Philippines Mr. Hearst's writings, as read by Mr. Irish, show him to have been a most ardent expansionist, even an imperialist, since he advocated sending to the Philippines enough troops to hold the natives in checks and "paying the cost of such troops out of the revenues of the islands, upon which they

would be a proper charge." REFERRED TO TILLMAN. Mr. Irish paid his respects to Mr. Tillman, who, he said, is posing in the North as the laboring man's friend. The speaker called attention to the low wage scale prevailing in the South, and declared that in a short time, with that portion of the counthe North, a labor question of momentous importance will be up for settlementwhether the wages of workingmen in the North shall be reduced to the level of those in the South, or whether the scale in the South shall be raised to correspond

with that fixed in the North. In conclusion Mr. Irish said: "We say to Mr. Bryan: 'Give us back the seats in the Senate you have lost for us; give us back the States in which you have destroyed our power; give us back the executive authority which your leadership has thrown away; and, above all, unfaithful leader, political empiric and quack, give us back that most priceless possession of all political parties-the confidence of the people, that has been lost under your sway. [Great applause.] owe him nothing but defeat, and to-night, as I stand here, and as the people who are in concert with me everywhere stand and ponder their dutyillumination by no stroke of lightning a destructive as would be the supremacy of Mr. Bryan and the policies to which he stands committed. We will have plenty may need correction, we will have time to consider in sober mind all of the problems that now enmesh us, but the first thing necessary to these conditions in which we will pluck the flower of safety from the nettle danger is the defeat of Mr. Bryan, and I ask you-employer and employed-I zens of the commonwealth of Indiana, to stand by the honor of your old State, to has made in history by her relation to these great reform movements since 1896-stand by the best good of all your countrymen. stand by the fire on the workingman's hearth and the food on his table and the shelter over his wife and children, stand by your own interest and the hope of the young men and maidens in the land, by giving such a deathly blow to political demagogy, fraud, chicanery and misleadership as will make it impossible for many a long year to come for another demagogue the equal in danger and power of Mr. Bryan to become prominent in American politics."

SICKLES DEFENDS THE FLAG.

Honor of Mai. Gen. Otts.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, of the United States army, was entertained at dinner to-night at Delself-government by the consent of the gov- monico's by Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. shot, Mrs. Conger carried the news to the erned, and where, from Mason and Dixon's R. Gen. J. Fred Pierson presided. There | baroness. were nearly three hundred diners. A telewoman, a schoolgirl or a boy who is not gram of regret was received from Presiwilling to fight with all the energy that | dent McKinley and read. The speakers were ex-Consul Williams, Generals Otis. Wheeler, Brooke and Sickles, Rear Admiral Barker and Albert D. Shaw. General Sickles spoke to the toast "Our Flag." He said: "I shall not waste time in poetical flourishes about the flag. It law, and stands for progress all the timeprogress. And where it stands it is not gober of men living are authorized to say to that flag, 'Thus far mayest thou go, and spires or combines to injure it or to kill its lefenders is a traitor. [Applause.] We had them in 1864, and in 1900 there are the same flag means conquest. If it means conquest, why did not we keep Mexico? We are the unworthy of the position he occupies, he defenders, not the purloiners, of republics, said: 'Oh, you have your race question in as we showed in the cases of Venezuela this was intended as a refusal of what is re-

To Cure a Cold in One Day

WHITE'S INSTITUTE IN A VERY PROSPEROUS CONDITION.

Work Among the Indians Also Is Flourishing-New Officers Chosen for the Indiana Yearly Meeting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 27 .- The devotional exercises prior to the regular morning business session of the Indiana Yearly Meeting were in charge of Zenas L. Martin, of the delegates, through Joseph R. Small, proposing the names of Elwood O. Ellis, electoral votes, consent of the governed is | clerk; Chas. A. Francisco and Ira C. Johnson, assistant clerks; Clarkson H. Parker, messenger; Milo P. Elliott, announcement ountry, and therefore destroyed for all. | clerk; Tennison Lewis, William Small and Samuel B. Hill, committee on new busi-The forty-eighth annual report of the

trustees of White's Indiana Manual Labor Institute was made. It showed the follow-President of the United States. It is true ing: The new building which replaced the one destroyed by fire has been completed and has been furnished, mainly through German Press and Foreign Office in gifts of money and useful articles. The new building has cost, complete, \$19,743.31, all of which has been paid, part on borrowed money, of which \$2,500 still remains unpaid. There are now sixty-six dependent sessions, he knew that perfectly well. crphan children as inmates. During the year twenty-six have been admitted and thirty-two placed in homes. There are two teachers in the school. The health of the inmates has been excellent, and the conduct and deportment is constantly growin the world is its destruction; announces | ing better. The financial report shows the receipts during the past year to have been \$13,555.12, and the expenditures, \$12,945.55, leaving a balance on hand of \$609.57. The epistles from New England, New York and Baltimore yearly meetings were read. The next work was the report of the committee on Indian affairs, in which was answer the needs of the people and to pro- given a summary of the year's work by Superintendents George N. and L. Ella Hartley, who have charge of the mission at Tecumseh, O. T., as follows:

a good deal on the labor question and I am | Most of the departments of the mission surprised that this point has escaped him | work in this field have been unusually sucin regard to labor. Now, Mr. Bryan proheld the past year, with eighty-two conversions. There have been ten Bible schools. the executive, proposing to strike down by mission and additional improvements have revolution our representative institutions | been made at other stations, which have greatly expedited the work. The financial report of the committee shows a prosperous condition, with a balance on hand of over

The women held a separate session this morning. Frances Jenkins, of Kansas City, led in prayer. The delegates reported the following officers for the year, in which the meeting concurred: Clerk, Naomi Harrison; assistants, Annie B. Woodard and Ethel Kirk; messenger, Laura White Parker; committee on new business, Mary H Goddard, 'Irena Beard and Esther Pugh; committee to audit the accounts and propose a name for treasurer, Fannie Pickett, Mary B. Charles and Jennie Miller. The reports on Indian affairs and White's Insti-

tute were considered. This afternoon a joint session was held The report of the Home Mission commit tee was submitted, and showed that \$843.32 was given in provisions and \$871.89 in mon ey; 54,089 pages of literature were distributed; 359 gospel meetings were held; 42 conversions and 16 renewals resulted. A arge amount of other work was done.

Gilbert J. Rayner, assistant superintendent of the Ohio Anti-saloon League, made highly interesting address, dealing chiefwith the work in Ohio. He claims this department is making greater progress than any other in Christian work. He pre dicts that Ohio will eventually be without saloons. The Rev. W. C. Holt, of Indianapolis, state superintendent of the Antisaloon League, gave a report of the work in Indiana. He said the saloon men are engaged in raising \$1,000,000 to repeal or modify the Nicholson law.

CONGER TO GO AHEAD.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) as a preliminary to the negotiations. In view of the answers already received from other powers in the same line, the officials are at a loss to account for the statement in some of the European papers that the United States stands "isolated" in regard to this German note.

Two Warships Have Sailed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-Of the six war ships which were last week ordered to proceed to the Orient to reinforce the Asiatic squadron, the Albany and the Wilmington already have started on their long journey. The Albany sailed from Pieraeus yesterday, and to-day the Wilmington left Montevideo for Bahia, Brazil. Thence she will cross the Atlantic and proceed via the Medbattleship Kentucky would not be delayed beyond a few days in her preparations, but after going into dry dock in New York yesterday it was decided to make some three weeks. The principal alterations will be made in connection with her turret guns.

iterranean. It was expected that the big changes, which will delay her departure tucky, found that after firing the turret guns ran out too quickly, and made too great a shock on the gun carriages. The ordnance bureau, therefore, decided to put in counter recoil checks to remedy this CONGER HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

Bullet Made a Hole in Declaration of

Independence Above His Desk. DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 27.-The first definite news of the siege of Peking was received to-day in Des Moines in letters from Mrs. Edwin H. Conger and her niece, ask you, man and woman, I ask you, citi- Miss Mary Pierce. Mrs. Conger describes the relief of the city by 50,000 troops, instand by the conspicuous place which she | cluding 10,000 Americans, on the afternoon of Aug. 14. The attacks of the Boxers on the preceding nights, she says, were almost fatal to the ministers and their parties who were huddled in the British legation. They were living on half a pound of dog meat a day when the siege was lifted. Miss Pierce describes the narrow escape of Minister Conger on July 4. "He stood in the doorway." she says, "talking with the American surgeon, when a spent bullet penetrated the surgeon's legs, just missing the American minster. Another bullet made a hole in the Declaration of Independence that hung above Mr. Conger's desk. Mr. Petchick, an attache, sitting with Mr. Conger, missed death by a few inches. A bullet went through a fan in his hands. The Americans and all foreigners gathered in the British legation lived seven weeks without fresh food of any kind. At another time they had nothing but horseflesh, the saddle ponies of the Americans being killed for food."

Mrs. Conger used her silk draperies, gifts of the dowager Empress, to make sand bags to fortify the legations. When Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister, was

AGAINST GERMANY.

Reiteration of the Report that Britain Is with the United States,

LONDON, Sept. 27 .- The statement that Lord Salisbury had verbally answered the German ambassador, Count Von Hatzfeldt stands for justice, for liberty regulated by | Wildenburg, in the same terms that the United States government used in reply to ng to move. I can tell you that. [Great | the German note regarding China has called applause.] And no man living and no num- forth many denials throughout Europe. In the first place it may be reiterated that no farther.' The flag consecrates its de- Tuesday last the British premier told the fenders. That means that whoever con- German ambassador here that Germany's idea of the surrender of the authors of the outrages as a precedent to peace negotiacopperheads again. Some people say that | tions was not feasible, and in so doing Lord Salisbury employed terms similar to those used in the note from Washington. Though garded in Downing street as the only really important feature of the German note, it | been sworn in, and the rioters evidently was not accepted as such by the German Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All ambassador, on the ground that Lord Saldruggists refund the money if it fails to cure. isbury did not "formally" answer the note the two races, we have those outbreaks E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. and left the latter part of the German R. D. Redfern, assistant sergeant-at- feeling that something is coming, and that

of rage in which men are moved to visit FRIENDS ADOPT REPORTS proposal-i. e., that the ministers at Peanswered, pending an hourly expected message from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking.

The British Foreign Office has issued what may be taken in England to be a denial of the statement made to the Associated Press, saying that the British answer has "not yet been sent." This was expressly set forth in the dispatch announcing Lord Salisbury's reply to the German ambassador, and it was added that the answer might not be sent for several days. There is no reason to believe that the awaited message from Peking will have of Nashville, secured the unanimous sancany bearing on Lord Salisbury's determi-nation to agree with the United States in refusing to consent to the only proposition of any weight contained in the German note, though the formal pronouncement of such disagreement may be staved off at the last moment by Germany receding from the position she has taken up and submitting to a compromise. If such is the case (and a high German official in London has already hinted to the Associated Press that of Iowa. The first business was the report | it might come about), it is only natural that Berlin and the other capitals in accord with Germany will use every effort to conceal the fact that Germany was coerced into a compromise arrangement by the action of Great Britain and the United Count Von Hatzfeldt Wildenburg was not

posal, and they were all satisfied Lord Salisbury's' decision was against Germany. BLAMING THE UNITED STATES.

the only recipient of Lord Salisbury's views

Tuesday, for during the usual Foreign Of-

fice reception several foreign representa-tives sounded the premier on Great Brit-

ain's attitude toward the German pro

an Unhappy State.

BERLIN, Sept. 27 .- The German press and Foreign Office continue to deny that Great Britain has rejected Germany's proposal. They also continue to blame the United States for the recently revived Chinese obduracy and the renewed evidences that the Chinese intend to resume hostilitiese on a large plan. The Berliner Tageblatt alone advises Germany not to expect a favorable answer to her proposition from Lord Salisbury, "as his wish to carefully nurse intimate relations with the United States forms the keynote of his policy." From two high diplomatic sources it was learned to-day that all the answers which have been received to Germany's proposition have one feature in common. accepting in principle the demand for a proper punishment of the ringleaders, they refuse to postpone all peace negotiations until after the settlement of this one point. The replies of Japan and France are in agreement as to this. Therefore it cannot be truthfully said that Count Von Buelow's

TRIED IT AGAIN.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) low regained his feet and attempted to strike the horseman, but Holley wrenched the scantling from his hands, and at that instant David Heaton planted a blow between the tough's eyes that put him out. Around and around the Governor the crowd surged and fought, some engaging in single combat, others fighting in bunches of a dozen or two across the street, and down in the dust yelling, cursing, rolling on the ground, and all the time the little company of defenders around the Governor was struggling toward the train. The Governor was on board, and a volley of eggs, lemons and stones rattled against the car. The ruffians were flying down the slant, dustcoated, shanty-lined street. Senator Wolcott was on the ground be side the car.

"You cowards," he yelled, shaking his fist at the flying ruffians. "You scoundrels!" "Hurrah for Bryan!" was the answer, emphasized by a stone, which struck near 'Hurrah for Roosevelt!" boomed the lit-

tle band of Rough Riders, knotted at the end of the Governor's car. "This is bully, this is magnificent," said the Governor, rubbing his hands gleefully "Why, it's the best time I've had since started. Wouldn't have missed it for any-

The train began to move. "Roosevelt Roosevelt," shouted the crowd of Repub licans which had gathered. "Bryan, Bryan," came the challenging answer from the far end of the street and from behind a string of freight ears on a near-by siding.

The Governor started to go to the platform. A stone struck the sheet iron fende and shattered to bits, parts of it striking the window. "Look out for the stones, warned some one, and John Proctor Clark stepped in front of the Governor, his broad oulders filling the door. "Stay where you are," said Clark, "it is

dangerous out here. "Stand aside, John," said the Governor 'Stand aside and let me go out. Danger! There is no danger at all." Clark stood still. "They are throwing stones," he said. "John, you d- fool, get out of my way."

said the Governor, and he pushed past Postmaster Sullivan did valiant service and put at least half a dozen rufflans out. Dick Holmes, colored, a Rough Rider, was knocked down, and David Heaton, also a Rough Rider, was struck on the head with a stick, but not badly injured. As the train pulled out of Victor, Holley, the ex-soldier, rode past.

"What is your name, my man?" called the Governor, waving his hat. "Holley, the man answered; "Thirty-second Michigan." "You are a fine fellow, sir," the Governor said, "and you acted nobly,

During the riot there was not an officer of the law in sight and a remarkable feature of it was that there was not a single gun play. No one in the Governor's party Crawford Hill, editor of the Denver Reublican, went to the meeting with the Governor's party, accompanied by Miss Davis, Senator Lodge's niece, and Mrs. Kemp, of Colorado Springs. It was with

difficulty that Mr. Hill got the women back on board the train. n the hall, and the interruptions, hoots, and shouts for Bryan were frequent, a tall, brown-faced man arose, walked to the platform, faced the audience, raised his hand voted for Bryan. I have been a champion | be settled within the next few days. of silver for a long time. I believe in the doctrine, but I tell you now I am done with it all. This year I vote for McKinley and have done with you cowards and curs.' There was not a hiss, jeer, or shout in Two Collieries in the Ashland Disderision. The man, in reply to the Governor's question, said his name was Foulke

that he lived at Victor, and then left the The disorderly gang at Victor threatened to go to Cripple Creek and break up the night meeting. Postmaster Sullivan, of Cripple Creek, said the mob was organized by one Quinn, a billposter of Cripple Creek. Sherman Bell called the dozen Rough stepped to the rear platform, and bowed. Four stones pelted against the car near the Governor's feet. "Come away, Colonel, come away," en-

treated Sherman Bell, tugging at his shoulhim, and Bell pulled him back and stepped in front of him. "Stand aside, sir. I am your colonel, sir." the Governor said, and Bell stepped back. "Hurrah, hurrah," shouted the Governor, leaning over the railing, waving his hand, and laughing like a boy on a toboggan slide. The crowd swarmed around bim. cheering until the coughing of the engine

was drowned, and someone turned the

emergency airbrake on the rear of the car,

bringing the train to a stop. The Governor said a few words and the train went HIRED AT \$2 EACH. It is claimed by residents of Victor that the people who composed the mob were not residents of that place, but were hired for the occasion. Postmaster Dan Sullivan of Cripple Creek, who was in the riot defending the Governor and was severely beaten, said he knew that boys had been hired at

lived on the site of Victor for many years, and who fought desperately for the Governor, was knocked down and tramped on. Riders together and said: "We will stay by the Governor, but will start nothing; but if they begin, God help them.' There was no trouble at Cripple Creek, however, and no disorder beyond yells and hoots as Roosevelt rode up the street. He

\$2 each to throw stones and eggs at the

made three speeches, and all of them were well attended. "The more of this they give me the better I like it," said Roosevelt after the riot at Victor. "It was bully, sir, bully." The chairman of the Silver Republican Club at Victor sent his regrets to Governor Roosevelt at Cripple Creek to-night, disclaiming any connection with the riot. Cripple Creek was ready to meet the invaders from Victor, six extra policemen having got enough in the afternoon and did not come. The Governor left Cripple Creek by special train at 11 o'clock to-night.

arms of the national Republican committee, had a narrow escape from a stone thrown by a rioter at Victor. He was or the Governor's car, and had just called warning to the others near him, when the sione struck the end of the car not a foot from his head.

Action of Postmasters.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 27 .- Just before final adjournment to-day of the three days' convention of the National Association of First Class Postmasters, A. W. Mills, tion of the convention to the following telegram to be sent to Postmaster Daniel

Sullivan at Cripple Creek, Col.; "Greetings from the postmasters of the first class, in convention assembled at Peoria, Ill., to Postmaster Daniel Sullivan, of Cripple Creek, for his heroic efforts, assisted by others, in defending the life of Governor Roosevelt in the assauit made on nim at Victor, Col., by an angry mob. The committee on place of next meeting recommended Richmond, Va. A discussion of the postoffice registry system took up the greater part of the morning session. The convention adjourned sine die at noon.

Editor Assaulted.

VICTOR, Col., Sept. 27 .- As a sequel to the disorderly proceedings at the Roosevelt meeting in this city last evening, F N. Briggs, editor of the Victor Daily Record, was assaulted to-day in his office. In an editorial denouncing the parlicipants in the riot, the Record stated that "a few dissolute women waved rags in the very faces of the distinguished guests." E. E. Carr, a miner, who claims that this statement is a reflection upon his wife's character, entered the Record office this afternoon and struck Editor Briggs on the head as he sat at the desk. Briggs umped up and struck Carr in the face. Father Downey interfered and stopped the fight.

HIGHER WAGES.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) meeting was held for the purpose of dis cussing the question of holding the men together if negotiations for a settlement should be on foot. Mr. Mitchell has not yet been officially informed of the operators' action. It is understood that the offer made by the operators does not carry with it recognition of the union. President Mitchell early this afternoon sent a telegram to the Central Pennsylvania bituminous coal field which may have the effect of bringing the soft coal mine workers into the strike. The telegram, sent to Richard Gilbert, secretary of District No. 2, Clearfield, Pa., was as

"Issue circular letter instructing all mine workers in central Pennsylvania that they kets formerly supplied by anthracite operators. We are informed that the Philadel phia & Reading, Delaware & Hudson and the Jersey Central Railroads are now attempting to defeat anthracite strike by sending their cars into Central Pennsylvania to have them loaded with bituminous coal. Please comply with this request

at once. President Mitchell said that he had been watching the bituminous coal fields closely for just such a move as he alleges has been made by the railroads mentioned in his telegram and he does not fear that they will make much of a success in getting the soft coal into the anthracite market. Labor leaders do not anticipate any suspension of work in the soft coal fields unless the operators insist on sending their coal to the anthracite market. They also say that the | relating to ventilating. Philadelphia & Reading, the Delaware & Hudson and the Jersey Central railroads, being unable to fill their contracts for hard coal, are prevailing upon their customers to accept the soft coal wherever it can be used, as a substitute. This was a day of rumors. Around strike

headquarters there were stories in circulation that Archbishop Ryan and Senator Hanna were coming here to see President Mitchell; that all the coal-carrying roads had agreed to arbitrate all differences, and that the strike had been settled. The lastmentioned rumor was the only one which the labor leaders paid any attention to, and in connection with it they sent a telegram to the presidents of the union in the three districts comprising the entire anthracite coal field of Pennsylvania. The telegram is

"The report is current that operators have made concessions in wage scale, and will attempt to induce mine workers to resume work. Please advise all miners in your district that no attention should be given to these rumors, and they will be officially notified should any offer of settlement be made. Under no consideration whatever should work be resumed, unless authorized by a convention representing all mine workers in the anthracite field. It is vitally important that all miners stand firm and determined, and not be deceived by those whose interests it is to defeat the purpose for which the strike was inaugur-

In speaking about the rumors of a settle ment Mr. Mitchell said to-day the strike could not be ended without him knowing it, and that he had no knowledge of any effort that might now be in progress which would lead to an immediate settlement. Mr Mitchell's attention was called to a dis patch in which J. P. Morgan is credited with saying that he (Mitchell) would accept a 10 per cent. advance. Mr. Mitchel said: "It is absolutely untrue. I am not empowered to accept anything less than what the miners in convention decided to ask for. Anything under those demands must be acted upon by a regular convention of delegates representing the anthracite miners." Mr. Mitchell also denied having any knowledge of the opening of ne gotiations mentioned by President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad

The entire Hazleton region was quiet today, and the only noticeable change in the strike situation was at the collieries of G. B. Markle & Co. There was a consider able reduction in the forces working a them. Of the thirty odd collieries in this region thirteen are completely tied up while the remainder are more or less crip-While Governor Roosevelt was speaking | pled. National Secretary and Treasurer Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, arrived to-day from Indianapolis. He said nothing definite has yet been done with regard to the payment of benefits to the striking for silence, and said: "Four years ago I men. The question, he said, will probably

GAINS MADE BY MINERS.

triet Forced to Close.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 27 .- To-day's developments in the strike situation in this region showed important gains on the part of the mine workers. Two big collieries in the Ashland district controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, were compelled to close and a third worked with a crippled force. The Locust Spring colliery at Locust Gap, nine miles from Ashland, was unable to ders. The Governor paid no attention to work owing to the small number of men who reported. This operation ordinarily employs about 1,500 men and boys. The Bast colliery at Locustdale closed this afternoon and the Potts colliery at Big Mine Run worked with a small force. It is estimated that 1,500 men are employed at these two mines. The union mine workers in the Ashland district say they have been willing for some time to strike, but were restrained by lack of organization. A branch of the union was formed last night. In the territory between Shamokin and McAdoo there is but one colliery at work, the North Franklin at Trevorton, and this is said to be short-handed. In the Mahanoy district all the collieries are tightly closed. Every breaker at Mahanoy City has been cleaned out of coal and the trade there must now be supplied from other points. There is no change in the situation here to-night. Not a ton of coal was mined in Shenandoah to-day.

EXPECTS A SETTLEMENT.

Lyman White, an aged man who has Mine Superintendent Says Much Smoke Means Some Fire.

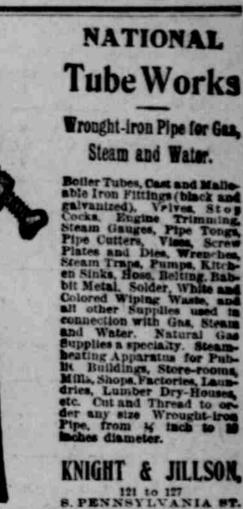
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 27 .- T. D. Nichols, district president of the United Mine Workers, was to-day in conference with the officers of the local assemblies of United Mine Workers. He spoke very encouragingly of the outlook for the men now | Anti-imperialistic League: Indianapolis, out on strike. Mr. Nichols was shown the dispatches from New York hinting at a settlement of the strike. He said in the ab- | 23; Wheeling, Oct. 24; Cleveland, Oct. 25. sence of anything official he was not prepared to give an opinion in the matter. Several operators were interviewed, but

they said they knew nothing more about | didate, will be in New York State for sevthe proposed settlement then what was | eral days. He will speak at the Bryan mentioned in the evening papers. They had | meeting in Madison-square Garden, Oct. no official information from New York. 16; at Watertown, the 17th; Lowville, the While the representatives of the coal com-panies have no information from New York John J. Delaney has been selected to

Fall Styles

Archibald.

38 E. Wash. St.



kind. At strike headquarters the impression prevails that the operators are about tired of the fight. One of the superintendents of the big companies said to-night to a reporter: "I do not wish to be quoted in the matter, and I have no information from our main office in New York as to what the outcome will be, but I think that where there is so much smoke there is bound to be some fire. I guess the strike will be settled."

BAILWAY MEN DECLINE TO AID.

They Will Continue to Haul the Output of Washeries.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 27 .- The announcement that the railroad employes cannot see their way clear to help close down the washeries by refusing to handle heir output caused a call to-day for a meeting of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of district No. 1 for next Saturday to discuss other means of meeting this difficulty. An effort is to be made to stop work at the Barton and Murrin mines near Car-

I that these small collieries are not operated according to the requirements of the laws The big companies are paying off the strikers. All the former employes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's twenty-seven collieries will be paid to-morrow, and those of the Lackawanna's twenty-three places will be paid before Monday. The purpose of this is to make the men amenable as trespassers if they come on the company's property, and is another strong corrobora-

tion of the story that a move is on to

bondale by showing to the mine inspector

Negotiations Under Way.

operate some of the mines.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, to-day, referring to the meeting yesterday at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s office, said: "I was at the meeting yesterday at J. P. Morgan's office and at other previous meetings. I know of no settlement having yet been made, but it will do no harm now for me to tell you that negotiations toward the settlement of the strike are actually under way. They are being conducted by a man who does not directly represent either party to the difficulty. 'Is not that a good deal like arbitration?" Mr. Truesdale was asked.

"I should prefer to call it mediation," he inswered. "Senator Hanna is not the man I refer to," he added, "and I have not seen Archbishop Ryan at all." Rogers Maxwell, president of the Central Railway of New Jersey, said this afternoon that there has as yet been no settlement of the strike among the coal

More Deputies on Guard.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 27.-Another carload of deputies from the Schulykill valley arrived in Treverton to-night to reinforce a large number of deputies who have guarded the works since last week. It is feared trouble may result between strikers from this place and the deputies should an attempt be made to tie up the North Franklin colliery, which is now the only one in operation in this section of the coal fields. It employs 600 men and boys.

MAY AFFECT ELECTION

NEW YORK BALLOT MACHINES CAN-NOT BE USED IN PRESENT FORM.

Decision by the Attorney General That Is Considered to Be of Serious Import-Political Notes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- Attorney General Davies came to this city to-day on a hurry call from the Republican state committee. One of his deputies had preceded him with an opinion that the ballot machines could not be used in their present form in casting ballots for presidential electors, and Mr. Davies is wanted for a conference. The opinion of the attorney general is that the ballot machines, not having the names of the electors in detail, would disfranchise any voter using them. The decision is of serious import, unless the machine can be changed in time. The machines have already been contracted for in Buffalo and

General Political News.

several large cities.

W. A. Clark left New York for his home in Montana Wednesday night, and will remain in that State until after the presidential election. Senator J. S. Burrows, of Michigan, will

speak to-night in Chicago. Next Monday

he will begin making Republican campaign speeches in his own State. Senator Platt and Chairman B. B. Odell,

of the New York state committee, called on Senator Hanna yesterday at Republican national headquarters in New York and were in conference with him about an hour. Ex-Secretary of War Alger was at Re-

publican national headquarters in Chicago yesterday in conference with Vice Chairman Payne. He said he might make a few speeches in Illinois for McKinley and Roosevelt. The special train bearing John G. Wool-

ey. Prohibition candidate for President. and party, arrived in St. Paul yesterday from Fergus Falls, Minn. Mr. Woolley and Mrs. Woolley spent the day visiting the local colleges. The following are some of the dates an-

nounced for W. Bourke Cockran by the Oct. 4; Evansville, Oct. 5; Fort Wayne, Oct. 18; Logansport, Oct. 19; Terre Haute, Oct. 20; Louisville, Oct. 22; Cincinnati, Oct. James K. McGuire, chairman of the New York Democratic state executive committee, announces that he has received word that Mr. Stevenson, vice presidential can-